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NIPPON SPEARHEADS NOW 30 KM. DISTANT FROM KWEILIN BASE

Japanese Left Wing Also Nearing Strategic City—Fierce Clash Near Paoking

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Japanese Forces have advanced to a point about 30 kilometers away from Kweilin, the most important strategic base in South China, the U.P. correspondent attached to the headquarters of the China-based U.S. air forces at Kunming reported. His dispatch follows:

"According to reliable information received by the headquarters of the U.S. air forces at Kunming, the Japanese advancing along the first firing line are now said to be active in the area 30 kilometers away from Kweilin. The Chungking forces are trying to stem the onslaughts of the main Japanese body advancing southeastward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. In the meanwhile, the left wing unit of the Japanese is also reported to have advanced to a point 37 kilometers from Kweilin."

On the other hand, an A.P. dispatch from Chungking, pointing out the developments of the war situation in the eastern part of Kwangsi Province, stated that the Japanese advancing north from the Luichow Peninsula have entered the southeastern part of Kwangsi Province.

Continuing, the A.P. dispatch stated that the Chungking army headquarters had declared that the Japanese, who have entered the eastern part of Kwangsi Province from Kwangtung Province, are now driving toward Wuchow and their vanguard has advanced to a point 40 kilometers northeast of a strategic port on the Si River. The Japanese detached unit has also crossed the Teching.

Continuing, the A.P. report said that the Japanese advancing from the Luichow Peninsula are driving toward Wuchow. Fighting is now developing in the area southeast of Peilin in the southeastern part of Kwangsi Province. When the Japanese in the north and south join forces in this sector, the vast area in the southern part of Kwangtung Province, extending from Hainan Island to Hongkong, will fall under their control. The present operation, therefore, must be one of the various plans of the offensive and defensive operations undertaken by the Japanese to counter the intention of the American army to land on the China coast, it was added.

Advance Toward Paoking

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—The main Japanese force which is advancing rapidly along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway has already reached the immediate neighborhood of Kweilin, the enemy's stronghold in Southwest China.

On the other hand, a picked unit, which is operating in concert with the main force, is securing possession of the areas on both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. A third force, the South China Army, which is on the march along the Si River, is about to drive a wedge into the interior of Kwangsi Province. Thus, the Japanese offensive operations in Southwest China are now in full progress.

In a war communique issued yesterday, the Chungking military authorities said that the Japanese forces in the Hunan and Kwangsi areas have already left far behind the line connecting Chuanhsien and Yungminghsien and are now continuing their advance at a rapid pace.

The following four points were stressed in the communique.

1. The fighting round Paoking is extremely fierce. The Japanese forces, advancing from the east and north, have reached a point close to that enemy base. In the east a Japanese force has advanced over the entire area of Piyaoling and Tapaling where severe fighting is proceeding.

Another Japanese force, which is making a thrust from the northeast, is assaulting the heights situated east of Yukikiao. The Japanese artillery fire is intense. The Chungking forces defending these heights have been annihilated.

Still another Japanese force has advanced to Niangchi, 10 kilometers north of Paoking and it is opined that it will attempt a forced crossing of the Ssu River. A bitter fight is now raging in this area.

2. The Japanese forces, which are advancing southward from Chuanhsien along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, rushed into Kaisho, 25 kilometers northeast of Hingan on September 18. The fighting going on in this area is extremely fierce.

Another Japanese force, advancing southeastward from Chuanhsien, has dashed into Wenshih.

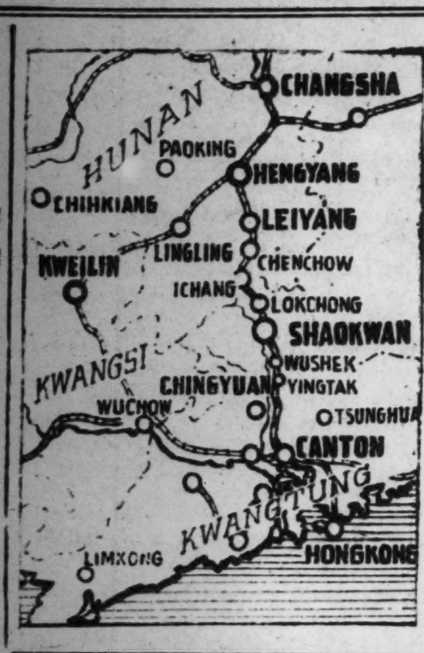
3. The Japanese who started from Taohsien, crossed into Kwangsi Province on the night of September 17 and are threatening the walled city of Kwanyang. Still another Japanese force, moving southward from Taohsien, was reinforced and, divided into two units, began to advance. One unit occupied Yungming on the night of September 17, and the other captured Kianghwa, 40 kilometers south of Taohsien, on the same day.

4. The Japanese forces, which are continuing their westward march from Chaoking, clashed with the enemy in the neighborhood of Lupuhsiu. Another Japanese force has occupied Hsintu, 50 kilometers west of Waitsap, and is continuing southward advance.

Clash Near Peilin

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Admitting that the Japanese Forces have penetrated the southeastern part of Kwangsi Province from the Luichow Peninsula, Chungking military authorities in their communique issued last night announced that the Japanese advancing from Linkong clashed with the Chungking troops in the area southeast of Peilin, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.



JAPANESE VANGUARDS DASH INTO YUNFU CITY

Part of Nippon Forces Pursuing Remnants of Enemy's 158th Division Westward

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST FRONT IN SOUTH CHINA, September 20.—A part of the vanguards of the Japanese Forces stormed into Yunfu, a stronghold of the enemy's 158th Division, at noon yesterday after completing encirclement of the walled city at dawn of the same day. Other Units also penetrated into the walled town. A part of the Japanese Forces, pursuing the fleeing enemy westward, have already advanced to a line 10 kilometers southwest of Yunfu.

The Japanese Detour Units, which had collaborated in operations against Chaoching, the main fortress of the enemy's 158th Division, assumed the encirclement and the mopping-up operations of the enemy along the south bank of the Si River and pressed westward and crossed the Si River in the vicinity of Hsinhsing, about 40 kilometers south of Chaoching, a little past noon on September 17. Then advancing to a line about four kilometers from this point, they commenced their encirclement of Yunfu.

The heads of the 158th Division had been stationed in Yunfu and this Division took over the defense of all area centering on Chaoching. However, in face of the sweeping advance of the Japanese Forces the enemy began to abandon Yunfu in groups of 1,000 and 2,000 from around September 17. Japanese reconnoitering planes report that several masses of fleeing enemy troops could be detected between Yunfu and Lotien.

Distance Shortened

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The successful progress of the Japanese double-flanked attack from the north and south on the northeastern part of Kwangsi Province has rapidly shortened to distance between the Japanese Forces maneuvering to sever China in two, according to the reports of a UP correspondent in Chungking. The dispatch dated September 19 follows:

"The Japanese Forces from the south have reached Kwanyang, located 95 kilometers south of Lingling, and those advancing northwestward from Canton have occupied and pushed past Waitsaphien. Thus, the distance between the Japanese Units on the north and south, pressing on Kweilin on the east and southeast, has been narrowed to distance of only about 140 kilometers.

"One of the major objects of the Japanese offensive is to cut off all the regions under Chungking control from the eastern and southeastern coastal districts and to push farther back into the hinterlands the American air force bases, from which the American planes up till now have been able to attack Japanese transport ships.

"Announcements of the Chungking military headquarters admit that the Japanese Forces advancing from Taohsien have reached Yungming and Kianghwa, the latter being Chennault's most vital air base."

A Reuter dispatch made the following additional comment:

"The Chungking army has announced that Japanese Forces advancing southward from Taohsien obviously intend to encircle Kweilin from the southeast. The Japanese Forces that have penetrated into Kwangsi Province from the Canton side have now advanced to Hsintu, north of Wuchow and one of the principal ports on the Si River.'

RED ARMY NEARS RIGA IN NEW BALTIC DRIVE

Germans Frustrate Soviet Attempt to Cross Vistula North of Warsaw

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Red Army forces have driven to within eight miles of Riga, the capital of Latvia, in an offensive that previously had been reported from Berlin, according to the Soviet high command.

In the drive toward Riga, spearhead units of Bagramian's First Baltic army advancing through southern Latvia reached Kekava just south of the capital, the announcement said. German forces fought fiercely with tanks and artillery all along the front. Heaviest battles were waged in the Riga area where Bagramian brought his main forces to within eight miles of the capital. Other spearheads sped northward along the Dvina River toward the Gulf of Riga.

German Positions Improved

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The big battle raging in the Baltic area yesterday was marked by considerable improvement of German positions. While warding off Soviet counter-attacks in the area southwest of Mitau, German forces there took to the offensive and greatly improved their positions. Fighting in other sectors of Latvia was characterized by massed attacks by the Red Army.

Hard fighting also continued in the region of Krosno and east of Warsaw. Soviet pressure was further intensified at both of these sectors, but the Soviets failed to score any strategical success. The town of Krosno was finally evacuated by the Germans after having changed hands three times.

In the Warsaw area, the Red forces after hours of fierce artillery preparation attempted to cross the Vistula, but strong German defense fire destroyed 36 landing boats and completely frustrated the Soviet attempt to land troops to the north of Warsaw. Strong Soviet groups, however, were able to establish a 500-meter deep foothold in the southern part of the city. Immediate German counter-attacks annihilated the Polish group and liquidated the greater part of the Red troops.

Gravity center of the battle now in progress in this sector is on the Praga-Minsk highway.

The Soviets launched their attacks from the two directions from the southeast between the Vistula and the railway line between Minsk and Warsaw and from the northeast between Radzymin and the Bug. Soviet losses in this sector were extraordinarily heavy.

Fighting on the lower Narev slackened slightly. The Soviets concentrated their attacks on the narrow sector with heaviest pressure from the region between Ostrolenka and Lomza, but achieved only slight local gains.

In the southern sector, the breakthrough to the Slovak border was prevented. No essential changes took place on the Transylvanian front and in the territory along the border in the Eastern Carpathians.

U-Boats Blast 9 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—German U-boats sank four enemy freighters totaling 26,000 tons and two fighter-frigates and damaged three ships in the Channel waters and in the Indian Ocean, it was announced today.

Vice-Admiral Tozuka Honored In Imperial Audience Thursday

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, who was recently transferred to the post of Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters from a certain vital front line position, in audience at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Thursday and also to grant him the privilege of attending a Court luncheon.

The Imperial audience was held at the Front Chamber in the Imperial Palace, with General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Navy General Staff, in attendance. Vice-Admiral Tozuka respectfully proceeded to the Throne and made detailed reports on the condition on the front to which he was assigned, whereupon His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant him Gracious Words.

The Vice-Admiral was later received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. At noon, he was privileged to be present at a Court luncheon held at the Homei Hall. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to honor the function with His presence together with His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu. Besides Vice-Admiral Tozuka, Vice-Admiral Arata Oka who had also returned from the front some time ago, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hisanori Fujita, General Hasunuma, other Court officials, Navy Minister Admiral Yonai, Admirals Shigetaro Shimada, Koshiro Oikawa and Zengo Yoshida, Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue and Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Navy General Staff, were also privileged to attend the function.

Later, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer with the distinguished naval leaders.

It is further learned that His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant Vice-Admiral Tozuka a set of wooden cups bearing the Imperial crest and a gift of money, in appreciation of his meritorious services.

BRAVE JAPANESE STAND AT LHAMENG DESCRIBED

Battled to Death Against Overwhelming Enemy Odds For 4 Terrific Months

By K. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 20.—Lhameng, our foremost advance point on the Burma road, running through the steep mountains, 5,000 feet high, northwest of the Huitung Bridge crossing the Nu River, was firmly held by our Forces for four months in the face of most bloody and severe battles, without any help from the outside and in complete isolation, against overwhelming superior enemy forces that numbered 60 times our strength. Every man fought to the last, and even the wounded rose to charge into the enemy ranks, thus managing to smash more than one half of the enemy strength. Finally, on September 7, Commander Eijiro Kanemitsu and his entire forces met brave and honorable death.

Our Forces previously learned of the enemy's plan and meeting the 20th Army Corpos of the enemy on the western bank of the Nu River dealt them a smashing blow. At this time, our Defense Forces at Lhameng also fought valiantly and severely smashed the enemy 11th Army Corps, in cooperation with the first general attack on the Nu River. The enemy side obtained reinforcements and increased its strength, and with the large supplies of American-made arms and munitions, it strengthened its Nu River defense forces.

That is to say, with two regiments of the 28th Division, and one regiment of the 39th division, or a total of three regiments, the enemy attempted to retake Lhameng. Opening their operation on August 9, the enemy directed 15 centimeter field guns, mountain guns and other artillery pieces in cooperation with the United States air forces, against our positions. The enemy quite a strong fighting spirit. Yet, our defense corps bore all difficulties, and drawing the enemy as near as possible, concentrated our fire on them; or in hand-to-hand battles, scattered the most of the enemy forces.

The enemy having failed in its first attempt, the Commander of the 71st Army Corps, himself, advanced to the 5,600 height and personally directed the new offensive operation. Firing 3,000 to 5,000 shells daily, in cooperation with the U.S. air forces, the enemy altered the topography of our positions. The enemy repeated its onrush, but every time, our defense units met them and smashed its attempt. In the battle that continued for more than ten days, the casualties of the enemy were considerable. Then, realizing that it was impossible to take Lhameng it constructed a new position with the intention to fight a continued battle.

Alarmed at the suspension of the offensive of the newly-organized 38th division, the enemy hurriedly dispatched on about August 20 two new divisions to replace the 38th Division. Then, the enemy reconstructed the Huitung Bridge across the Nu River, that it blew up in May, 1942 in fleeing before the Japanese Forces in the Burma-Yunnan campaign. Thus, a powerful supply route was opened to the Yunnan Army attacking the Nu River region. Then, on July 4, the enemy reopened its offensive with the strength of two divisions or 20,000 men, repeating fierce attacks with flame-throwers, rocket guns and other new American arms, day and night. The enemy dug tunnels step by step and persistently advanced to regain Lhameng. Despite the huge land and air forces of the enemy, our Defense Units firmly held their position.

The enemy saw, then, that it was impossible to defeat Our Forces defending Lhameng with its two divisions, and as a last resort, used the crack 82nd Division in opening an attack on our position on the main Burma road on August 23. Under the strict supervision of Chiang Kai-shek and other war leaders, the enemy forces composed of three divisions desperately pushed to take possession of Lhameng. With the cooperation of the U.S. air forces, the enemy gradually narrowed down the encirclement around our position. The enemy was desperate and fought valiantly, and with their strength six times that of Our Forces continued fierce fighting.

Our Defense Corps fought bravely against heavy odds for three months, but in the meantime had never asked for reinforcements. Despite the supplies sent down by Our Air Forces, our munitions and food became short, while many were killed and wounded. When the munitions were gone, our troops fought hand-to-hand battles. In the face of the numerically superior enemy, the Commander and all our men remained composed, and kept on fighting bravely. In front of our positions there were piles of enemy bodies. But toward the end of August, Our Forces were reduced to less than one half. There was none who was not wounded, not excepting the Commander. Even those heavily wounded took up arms. Our fighting strength was greatly exhausted, but our fighting spirit was still high.

"The Death Unit" was organized to carry out a bombing of the enemy position. It was on the night of August 9 that the first group of Sergeant-Major Tsurozaki and four men, went to the enemy artillery position on the height; the second group of Sergeant Tachibana and four men to the mountain artillery position on the side of the Yuankoushan; the third group of Sergeant Tobe and five men to the mortar position; the fourth group of Sergeant Shigeto and three men to the Attsu position; and the fifth group of Sergeant Yoshida and five men to the tank position at Geke Height; the sixth group of Sergeant-Major Hasegawa and four men to the mountain gun position on the northwestern height and the seventh group of Sergeant-Major Morimoto and three men to the mountain artillery position on the west side of the main road position. Members of the communication and medical units were also included in these groups. All did not expect to return alive. They parted cups of water with the commander and others.

Taking advantage of the dark night, they advanced toward the enemy positions. This bold strategy carried out under the worst possible conditions was a huge success. Only three men failed to return.

With this success, our fighting spirit was further heightened and all pledged to hold Lhameng against the enemy attack. Up to the middle of August, the enemy bodies abandoned reached 6,591. Though Our Forces obtained supplies of munitions and food by the cooperation of the air forces, the casualties made it difficult to defeat the enemy. Since the enemy general attack on the morning of August 28, Our Men fired their last shots and our strength was reduced to only forty men under the commander.

On August 30, Our Forces finally gave up the Ompu mountain position, and decided to carry out the last death fight. On September 5, the communications from Our Forces stopped. The last telegram from the Commander to his higher authority read:

"In anticipation of the stoppage of communications, I desire to report previously the condition of our corps. The enemy's encirclement has been intensified, and as already reported previously, we are unable to do anything because of the shortage of men, munitions and food. The last moment has come. Officers and men are carrying out orders, transcending life and death, and fighting bravely with their whole strength. I regret that because of the poorness of my command, I am unable to hold this position as you desire."

At the last moment, all shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor and for the Imperial Army, and believing firmly in the ultimate victory of Japan, our defense corps at Lhameng bravely died.

JAPANESE FORCES DOWN 107 RAIDERS IN SOUTH

3,500 Enemy Aircraft Appear Over Peliliu, Palau and Yap In Nine-Day Period

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 21.—The Japanese Forces on Palau, Peliliu and Yap Islands shot down a total of 107 enemy planes and heavily damaged 48 others in the period of nine days from September 6. In the same period the number of aircraft that came attacking these areas totalled 3,500—1,680 in the Palau sector, 1,320 in the Peliliu area and 500 over Yap Island.

The main island in the Palau Group was attacked by about 80 carrier-borne planes on the afternoon of September 19.

Counter-attacking a formation of about 30 large enemy planes, Japanese Units on Truk Island shot down two raiders on the morning of September 19.

On the same morning about 80 small enemy planes attempted to attack Wotje Island in the Marshall Group but the raid was frustrated by the Japanese.

Morotai Airfield Bombed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 21.—Japanese Air Units on Tuesday afternoon heavily bombed enemy supply dumps on Morotai Island as well as the airfield now being constructed by the enemy. As a result of the attack large fires started at eight places. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

A formation of about 30 large and medium-sized enemy planes attacked Menado in the Celebes in several waves on the morning of September 19. Japanese Forces shot down four enemy machines and dispersed the others.

THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

Entire Country Marks 19th Birthday Of His Royal Majesty

Domei

BANGKOK, September 21.—All Thailand feted the 19th birthday of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol, who is at present residing in Switzerland.

On the previous day, prayers for the longevity of His Royal Majesty were offered according to Buddhist rites at a ceremony held in the afternoon, at which was present Pridi Phanomyong, member of the Council of Regency.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, alms were given out to the priests and at 9 a.m. Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwongse and other military and civil dignitaries registered their names at the Royal Palace. Then in the afternoon at 5 p.m. various foreign diplomatic representatives proceeded to the Royal Palace to offer felicitations on the auspicious day.

Furthermore, amnesty was granted on this day specially to the political offenders imprisoned during the days of the previous Cabinet.

French Civilians Sentenced

Domei

GENEVA, September 20.—Five more French defendants including two women were sentenced to death by the De Gaullist court martial at Grenoble, reports the Journal de Geneve.

Imperial Audience Is Granted to Ishii, Envoy to Rangoon

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience Itaro Ishii, the new Ambassador to Burma, in the Phoenix Hall at 10 a.m. on Thursday. Following the audience with His Imperial Majesty, Ambassador Ishii was graciously received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. Ambassador Ishii was further graciously permitted to worship at the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary.

ADDITIONAL TERMS SEEN IN SOVIET-FINNISH TRUCE

6 Other Conditions Disclosed —Death Sentence for Finns, Is Berlin Comment

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The armistice terms concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland involved additional conditions other than those announced by Acting Premier Baron Ernst von Born in his radio address on September 19, according to reliable information received here. These conditions are:

1.—The indemnity to be paid by the Finnish Government is not to be limited to $300,000 000. Negotiations will later be conducted to determine the sum of reparations for damage sustained by the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis countries due to military activities of the Finnish armed forces.

2.—German warships and vessels in Finnish waters and arms and ammunition left by Axis forces in Finland shall be turned over to the Soviet High Command as war trophies.

3.—The Finnish Government shall offer all supplies necessary for the execution of the war by anti-Axis armed forces.

4.—The Finnish Government shall sever its diplomatic relations with Germany's allies in Europe.

5.—The agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Finland on October 11, 1940, shall be restored and the Aland Islands shall be demilitarized.

6.—Finnish armed forces shall be restored to peace-time footing within two and a half months after the conclusion of the armistice.

Meanwhile, German Foreign Office authorities defined the Soviet-Finnish armistice as a death sentence for Finland, according to advices from Berlin.

Soviets 'Isolating' Finland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The Soviet Supervisory Commission headed by General Judanov arrived in Helsinki today and immediately set about controlling telegraphic, telephone and mail communications with the outside world in order to "isolate" Finland, according to a United Press report.

Finnish armed forces have already begun to evacuate the Porkala Peninsula which the Finnish Government leased to the Soviet Government as a naval base for the period of 50 years, the U.P. dispatch reveals.

The Soviet Supervisory Commission which arrived in the Finnish capital by plane tonight has occupied a hotel in the center of the city. It is predicted that the Commission will establish branch offices throughout the country.

The U.P. report believes that the Commission includes some British members but declares that no American is in the body. According to advices by official circles, the body will take steps to cut off all communications between Finland and outside world for the period of at least two months. Maritime traffic between Finland and Sweden has already been suspended and travelling from the country to the outside is under strict control, the message concludes.

TWO P-51'S ARE BLASTED

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST CONTINENTAL BASE, September 20.—Crack Japanese fighter plane units downed one and heavily damaged another of the five enemy P-51 planes that came attacking the vicinity of the Japanese first line, west of Chaoching, at about 10 a.m. on September 19.

Vatican Meat Rations Low

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Meat rations in the Vatican City have been greatly decreased while at the same time cost of food has gone up drastically, according to a Vatican City report.

JAPANESE CONTINUE TO HIT ENEMY HARD IN PALAU OPERATION

Number of Invader's Tanks on Peliliu Island Cut Down to 40 on Sept. 20

Since the landing of the enemy forces on Peliliu, Angaur and Morotai islands a week ago, the Japanese Forces in the Palau group have been engaged in unending battles day and night inflicting huge losses on the enemy.

On Peliliu Island, the Japanese are fighting numerically superior enemy forces in the area north of the airfield and also on the southern tip of the island. By September 20 the enemy possessed only 40 tanks. Despite repeated air bombing and fleet bombardment, the morale of the Japanese Forces is high and they are determined to crush the enemy. The Rising Sun Flag, waving proudly in the breeze, can be seen from the northern part of the island.

A part of the enemy warships on September 20 penetrated Cossole Channel to the north of Palau Island.

The Japanese Units on Angaur Island, in adjusting their lines, have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops which had advanced with tanks at the head on September 19.

From the main island in the Palau group, glaring flare-bombs numbering 350 were observed on Peliliu and Angaur islands on the night of September 18. These flare-bombs were apparently dropped in an effort to disturb the vigorous Japanese onslaught.

In the meanwhile, the enemy troops which landed at two points, 9 kilometers and 20 kilometers in the southwest part of Morotai Island, on September 17 appear to have already started the construction of their positions as well as the airfield in the areas 7 kilometers from the coastline. Japanese Units on the island, in furious counter-attacks, inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy. At daybreak of the same day, Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy landing points as well as warships operating near the island. In this attack the Japanese Wild Eagles heavily damaged an enemy cruiser and two transports. They also machine-gunned one transport, one destroyer and one submarine-chaser. A fleet of 30 or 40 enemy transports were blasted. In addition many landing barges were subjected to severe Japanese attacks. The Japanese also heavily bombed various landing points scoring direct hits. From this attack, one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

On Halmahera Island, no new development has been seen since last reported.

Heavy Fighting Continues

Although a week has already elapsed since the enemy landing on Peliliu Island, heavy fighting is still raging day and night. A part of the Japanese Forces is vigorously launching counter-offensives in the southern part of the island while the main body is engaging the enemy to the north of the airfield.

Due to the fierce Japanese counter-drive the enemy infantry troops have been reduced to half the original number and the enemy now only possesses 30 amphibian and 16 land tanks.

In spite of heavy losses the anti-Axis forces have been continuously landing troops in small landing barges on the southwestern part of the island and with tanks as spearheads, the enemy is striving to pierce the Japanese positions.

On the afternoon of September 18, five enemy tanks were set ablaze. On the same night a Japanese raiding party engaged in a bitter hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy troops causing confusion in the enemy camp. Some of the Japanese raiding parties with only seven men killed 27 enemy soldiers in their night attacks.

Due to the stubborn Japanese resistance on Peliliu, the enemy forced a landing on Angaur Island and, sometime after September 17, the enemy managed to form a bridgehead at the northeastern corner of the island.

Intense air bombing and fleet bombardment continued on September 17 and 18. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces on the island sank about 30 enemy landing barges and heavily damaged more than 20 others in addition to destroying 15 tanks during the short period of three days from September 17.

REELECTION OF F.D.R. HELD NOT SO SURE NOW

Wartime Restrictions Imposed On People Reacting Favorably to Dewey

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 19.—President Roosevelt's fourth term, which seemed a settled question not so long ago, now has become a matter of anxious doubt to the President, according to a report made by the Washington correspondent of the London Daily Sketch on September 9. A nation-wide public opinion poll taken in the United States revealed the fact that Roosevelt is ahead by "no more than his pincenez" which shows a surprising strength for Dewey. Commentators are now busy trying to find out why and how it all happened, the correspondent said.

As far as the matter can be gauged, the recent war situation in Europe has had much to do with it. Through 1942 and 1943 the country was on the whole well satisfied with the conduct of the war abroad and feverishly divided over the conduct of the war at home. The Americans have never liked the French and have always regarded them as their bitter and natural enemies from generation to generation.

Americans also regard war as a failure on the part of a Government. The life for which they are trained is one of prosperous business untouched by invasion and famine and the desolation that come in its wake. The ordinary American cannot understand the need for drastic sacrifices. So he kicks against the food rationing and the petrol rationing and against the shortage of all the luxuries he long ago came to regard as daily necessities. Any Government which enforced these strict measures would have been unpopular with the people and there is no doubt that Roosevelt's Government has been unpopular for the simple reason that it happened to be the one in power.

The most unpopular of all the Government branches have been the wartime Government agencies such as the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and others whose duty it was to restrict every enterprise on which businessmen believe their prosperity is built. Now their day is done and not many people are sorry to learn that Congress is rapidly arranging to abolish them.

The people now believe that next spring there will be little if any petrol rationing in the east. They expect to be buying all the unrationed steak they want before Christmas. It is also reported that certain circles are standing firm against any extension of the Lend-Lease into peace time. Especially, there is no disposition to continue the Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union after the war is over because most Americans are puzzled and hurt that Russia has not joined in the Pacific war.

A year ago, the feeling "better stick with Roosevelt until we can see the war won" was strong. The only domestic news that gets on the front pages these days is the news of quarrels among the high officials of wartime agencies. The resignation of Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, has undoubtedly done great harm to Roosevelt's chances for a fourth term. For Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, will not deny Wilson's charges that the plans he laid nine months ago to reconvert the war industry into peace production have been constantly postponed by Nelson. The people are impatient to get back to normal. They may be wrong in their attitude, but when the Republican presidential candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey storms about "bureaucratic stumbling and inefficiency" and charges that these agencies will be kept going after the war unless there is a change of Government, then the people think that to maintain these restrictions would be the failure of "reconversion."

Another Project Fails

Also of interest just now is the liquidation of the housing project dear to the New Deal. Fine model homes that were built years ago for depression-time farmers and miners were on the auction block last week. The first reaction is that war prosperity made their tenants move away to better jobs in other states, but the New Deal guessed wrong in building them and merely wasted the taxpayer's money in pessimistically providing security for the unemployed.

The President's fight between now and November will be a hard one if present indications mean anything. Each Anglo-American victory in Europe is sending up Dewey's stock who, if he has not yet given anything to the American people, at least has the enormous advantage of having no record of unpleasantly discipling them during times when the war seemed endless.

Cruiser Portsmouth Launched

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The United States Department of Navy announced today the launching of the light cruiser Portsmouth at the Newport Naval Yards, according to a Washington dispatch.

Enemy Aircraft Bomb Reich Hospital Train During Salonica Raid

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—International law was again deliberately violated a few days ago by Anglo-American planes when during their attack against Salonica, they dropped bombs on a German hospital train plainly marked with the sign of the Red Cross. The train was damaged and casualties were caused.

INTENSIFIED RESISTANCE FACES ENEMY IN HOLLAND

British Paratroops Smashed at Arnheim—Heavy Battles at Aachen and Nancy

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—In Central Holland, enemy forces that landed from the air were further compressed by concentric German attacks in the Arnheim sector while bitter fluctuating fighting ensued in the Eindhoven area. At Arnhe'm, strong British para-troop units were annihilated and three towns cleared of the enemy. All German attacks were well supported by German fighter formations and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. So far more than 1,700 prisoners have been brought in. German counter-measures are being constantly intensified.

At present in Holland, the main issue at stake is the possibility of the air-borne troops in the areas of Arnheim and Nijmegen joining hands with the British formations advancing from Eindhoven. Heavy fighting is raging between those formations and the German troops. As confirmed by London reports, German resistance in these sectors is stiffening considerably.

Aside from the fighting in Holland, particularly heavy fighting was waged at Aachen and Nancy. American attacks south of Aachen were stopped by German counter-attacks and the American outflanking attack from the Verviers-Eupen area toward Stolberg was also stopped by German counter-attacks which also led to the recapture of several fortifications in the forefield of the Siegfried Line.

In the Luxembourg area, German troops, in a concentric attack, reconquered the bridgehead at Bollendorf on the Sauer River. The American bridgehead on the Our River was hemmed in on a narrow strip and was pounded by German battleplanes.

Between the upper reaches of the Rhine-Marne canal on the southern wing of the western front German counter-attacks threw back the Americans 20 to 25 kilometers. The city of Luneville fell into German hands again, but the fighting for the city is gaining in intensity.

South and north of Luneville, American troops supported by the Degaullist 2nd tank division attempted to bring relief to their comrade troops hard-pressed by German counter-attacks. Seven kilometers southwest of Luneville, one-third of the attacking tanks were destroyed while north of the city in the Parroy woods bloody hand-to-hand fighting developed.

In the course of the first German thrust against Luneville, 20 enemy tanks, mostly of the Sherman type, were destroyed. The Americans had constructed strong defense positions at the northern edge of the city so that German tank grenadiers had to capture house after house in close-quarter fighting and by using flame-projectors. After the Americans were finally driven out, heavy artillery shelling against the city began, forcing many inhabitants to flee behind the German lines.

British Reach Reich Border

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Tank spearheads of the British 2nd army in Holland straddled the Rhine near Nijmegen and advanced northward toward Arnheim to form a junction with the British air-borne troops there while another group has moved up to the German border, according to frontline dispatches.

It appears, the report said, that following the junction with the airborne troops in the Arnheim-Nijmegen area the British troops are planning to leave behind the Germans and roll into German territory north of Cleve 18 miles southeast of Nijmegen.

On the 3rd army front, the Americans advanced to the area of D'euze and Baccarat, respectively 25 miles northeast and 19 southeast of Nancy.

Bitter Battle Imminent

Domei

ZURICH, September 20.—Latest reports available in London in regard to the battle for the West Wall indicate a general stiffening of German resistance, according to the correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

He stated that the Germans have brought up considerable reserves to the frontline and everything suggests that one of the most embittered battles of the war was imminent. At present, he said, a gigantic artillery duel is going on.

CHUNGKING PEOPLE ASK FOR COMMON EQUALITY

Government Is Criticized as Censorship Is Relaxed, Declares U.S. Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 20.—A definite change in the political air around Chungking has become apparent recently with the newspapers and people in general beginning to give free expression to their thoughts and opinions, says Brooks Atkinson, Chungking correspondent of the New York Times, in summarizing the present political situation in China, according to a Chungking report. Continuing, he said:

"With Chiang Kai-shek's decision to relax the strict censorship in Chungking, the Censor Board has been instructed to pass everything that is within reason if actually true. As a result, the delegates in the People's Political Council have spoken most sharply about the corruption and inefficiency of the officials, while the Chinese newspapers have criticized the Government as never before."

For months the Chinese Press, no longer finding it necessary to take refuge in academic comments about foreign affairs, has taken a lively interest in domestic problems. The Tao Kung Pao, Chungking's leading newspaper writes in this connection:

"The Chinese people want to be inhabitants of a democratic country with a constitutional government. The Chinese people demand national unity, political freedom and common equality.

"Today the Chinese and foreigners in China are deprived of their political rights. Everything that happens in China is the result of some action taken by Chiang. His one-party government is in final analysis a one-man government. Since no one but Chiang has authority to accept responsibilities, no one but he can make even minor decisions. So formal and uncommunicative are his public declarations that only a few of his most intimate friends know what he is thinking or planning. Even they are never certain as to what steps he will take.

"With the Japanese rapidly approaching the point where they can strip off any part of China, the final military situation has become greatly endangered. China is unable to bring her full military forces against Japan. The Communist Party has no equipment or freedom to fight the Japanese, while the Chungking troops, who have been blockading the Chinese Communists, have wasted the manpower which could have been used effectively against the Japanese.

"The political and intellectual groups which have been clamoring for a chance to participate in the fight, have thus far been ignored, but the time has now come when they can no longer be set aside.

"Thus far there have been no changes in the political personnel, but once the people are offered the opportunity to give free expression to their thoughts, anything may happen."

Dalton Bares Cotton Plan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—A five-point plan to rebuild the British cotton trade was announced today by Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, according to a London dispatch.

The trade would be so reconstructed as both to facilitate its recovery from the effects of the war which has hit it hardest of all trades and to make them fit to hold their ground in the world market after the war.

Pope Backs Cardinal

Domei

MADRID, September 19.—Cardinal Suhard, who was to have been relieved of his post after General Charles de Gaulle's arrival in Paris because he was a "collaborationist" will remain in office, local circles here stated. It was reported that Pope Pius XII informed De Gaulle that he desired very much that the Cardinal remain in his office because the latter is an opponent of Communism and his sermons have a great influence on the French population.

U.S. Expenditure Soars

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The United States war expenditure during the month of August aggregated $7,798,000,000 which means a daily average of $288,800,000 and an increase of 2.1 per cent over and above the war expenses in July, the U.S. War Production Board announced today. The announcement also revealed that the sum the United States has spent since July 1, 1940 up to date has reached $250,000,000,000.

Defense Structure in Philippines Geared To Crush Enemy Who Is Planning Invasion

By D. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, September 19.—The Pacific war situation is now entering the most severe and decisive period. Since September 9, the enemy dispatched to the sea area south of the Philippines three or four powerful task forces, consisting of aircraft carriers—the Bunker Hill, Intrepid, Lexington and Hornet, as well as many converted aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and others. Thus the bombing of Davao by carrier planes was commenced.

Since September 1, the enemy has been carrying out bombing operations, using large formations of big long-distance planes based at New Guinea. But, not satisfied with that, the enemy commenced some reckless blind air raids. Furthermore, the enemy task fleets, not content with bombing the Southern Philippines only, proceeded northward and on September 12, launched raids with more than 300 carrier-borne planes on Cebu, Leyte and Negros islands in the Central Philippines, and also showed signs of advancing further northward.

On September 14, an air-raid alarm was finally sounded in Manila. Then the enemy landed on Peliliu and Morotai islands. Our troops are now bravely fighting against the landing enemy forces. As a result, the Southwestern Pacific war situation has become intensified on the Philippines-Palau-Halmahera line.

Watching the Enemy

However, our Imperial Navy, at this great moment when the future of the Empire is at stake, is giving its utmost attention to watching the movements of the enemy with the determination to send the great anti-Axis task fleets to the bottom of the Pacific when the opportunity comes. This is truly a time of great tension which makes us feel that a decisive battle of the Pacific will soon take place.

I was recently ordered to visit the southern part of the Philippines. At Davao, I experienced enemy air raids every day and night for more than one month. During that period I felt the burning spirit of the Japanese naval forces on the spot. They are determined to crush the enemy. I realized then that when the enemy touches this line the fighting strength and united spirit of our forces will smash the enemy. Thus, I was ever more convinced of our final victory.

Our forces on the spot fully realize to the last man what important position their defense line occupies in the entire war situation. Not one enemy soldier will be permited to set foot on the islands.

While I lived for more than 40 days with the officers and sailors of the naval forces on the spot, I saw them exerting their total efforts to construct their positions, even sacrificing their sleep.

Bombing Was Sporadic

The enemy bombing was at first sporadic, but gradually the enemy planes began to come in waves and in increasing numbers. With the construction of defense positions, the other preparations for battle were rapidly perfected.

Since the big-scale attack by enemy bomber plane formation on September 1, it has been calculated that the enemy has sent at least more than 1,000 planes including both small and big planes, and has raided Southern Mindanao and the Central Philippines. The damage suffered was the destruction and burning of houses in nonmilitary sections due to reckless blind bombings.

That which deserves special mention is the fact that the enemy has been attempting to cause casualties among the civilian population by dropping a large number of small explosives. This attempt, however, has turned out to be a complete failure due to the concerted efforts of the Japanese Forces, Japanese civilians and native youths.

One notable example was the raid on the coastal area around Davao carried out on September 2 by Consolidated bombers. In this raid, the enemy planes came at a right-angle against the coast line. As a result, the inhabitants of the houses built along the shore least suspected that the enemy's objective would be their houses. The enemy formation suddenly changed its course and, flying along the coast line, began to drop bombs. The enemy planes were flying at an altitude of about 6,000 meters and at a great speed. The enemy missiles included bombs of various sizes, the larger ones being from 500 kilograms to a ton.

As I rushed to the scene, I found practically every house completely demolished. Nevertheless, I saw thousands of people briskly engaged in air-raid defense activities while bombs still continued to explode. I asked an officer directing the people, about the losses and elicited the reply that so far the casualty list included only three killed and five wounded.

Seemed Miraculous

The fact that such great destruction and devastation had caused only eight casualties seemed miraculous to me, but it was all due to the air-raid shelters which the people had constructed. As even such simple dugouts proved so effective against enemy air attacks, the solid positions constructed by the Japanese soldiers with much pain can easily withstand the enemy's one-ton bombs. Such strong fortresses are being built in large numbers throughout the Philippines by the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese soldiers are firmly resolved to defend the Philippines, which form a link of the vital strategic line of defense which must be maintained at any cost. An enemy landing on these islands if materialized, would result in the severance of traffic between the Southern Regions and Japan Proper, and in the opening of a route to the Chinese continent for the enemy. Japanese soldiers on the spot are well aware that the Philippines, if taken by the enemy, will furnish a convenient stepping stone for the direct invasion of the Japanese mainland and are determined to defend the strategic islands at all cost.

They are well aware, too, of the fact that enormous sacrifices have been paid by the gallant defenders of the Pacific islands including Tarawa, Makin and Saipan islands.

Along with the approach of a decisive battle, the enemy is preparing an enormous quantity of war material. However, our soldiers, who intend to defend at all costs the Philippines as a lifeline of the Japanese Empire, are making painstaking efforts and pushing all possible preparations in order not to make futile the heroic death of the many Japanese warriors who met gallant deaths on the small islands of the Pacific before the overwhelming material-odds of our enemy—the United States.

Is Absolute Necessity

In the forthcoming decisive battle between Japan and the United States, we must fight with full preparations to meet whatever huge quantities of materials with which the enemy may use upon us. Not only is it the earnest desire of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, but it is also an absolute necessity. On the Philippine front, the material fighting power is steadily being augmented.

War material from the home front is being daily unloaded in the Philippines, but the writer of this article wants to stress specially that further efforts are needed. If the efforts bear fruit speedily, our Forces of absolutely superior numerical strength would be able to annihilate all the enemy forces.

Our enemy, the United States, is desperately attempting to terminate the present war as soon as possible in view of its political, economic and various other problems. Thus, the time for a decisive battle is speedily ripening and rapidly approaching.

The curtain of the decisive battle will be raised when large forces of the enemy approach the Philippines. It is then that the golden opportunity of turning toward the offensive will be given to us.

With the approach of a historic decisive battle upon which the rise or fall of the Yamato race is staked, the adamant determination of our officers and men on the spot is solely directed toward the task of smashing the arrogant enemy.

YENAN BLAMES CHIANG

Domei

PEKING, September 20.—Recent Yenan broadcasts are attempting to shift the blame for the defeat suffered from the speedy and effective unfolding of the Japanese campaign in China on to Chungking in order to justify the difficulties confronting Yenan.

"The uninterrupted advance of the Japanese Forces gravely menaces Kweilin and southwestern China and the Chungking forces have been exposed to a very serious danger. However, despite the crisis confronting the Chungking forces, our Eighth Route and the New Fourth Armies are playing a decisive part on all the fronts. Although Chungking has far greater forces than we, only a part of them are fighting the Japanese. It is the Yenan forces that are resisting the greater part of the Japanese Forces.

"The aid-Chiang arms and supplies from the anti-Axis should be divided on the basis of the war results and the fighting power and not on the size of the forces."

NEW U.S. ENVOYS NAMED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 20.—President Roosevelt has announced changes in the personnel of the United States diplomatic corps as a result of the swift progress of the war.

Arthur Blislane, Ambassador to Colombia, has been appointed Ambassador to the Polish Exile Government in London; John C. Wiley, former Minister to Latvia and Estonia, will become Ambassador to Colombia; Walter Thruston, Ambassador to El Salvador, as Ambassador to Bolivia; Stanley Hornbeck, adviser on political relations in the Department of State, as Ambassador to the Netherlands; Peterson as the Ambassador to the Jugoslav Exile Government in London, and Osborne as Ambassador to the Norwegian Exile Government in London.

CHUNGKING'S CRACK UNIT DEFEATED AT LUNGLING

Chiang's 200th Division Now Being Pushed Eastward Alter Suffering Defeat

Bewildered by the Japanese offensive operations in the Imphal area, the United States and Britain hurriedly pressed Chiang Kai-shek to carry out a frontal attack in the Nu River sector in order to cut the Japanese Forces from their rear bases. Simultaneously, they demanded the reopening of the Ledo Road.

Nevertheless, all the efforts of the Chungking forces were concentrated on defense, particularly the operations to checkmate the grand-scale Honan campaign opened up by the Japanese in mid-April.

Having yielded to the Anglo-American pressure, Chiang eventually dispatched troops to the area in front of the Nu River. It was in the middle of May when a large force of Chungking troops, in full strength, appeared in front of our forces.

Dealt Devastating Blows

Despite being outnumbered, the Units of the Imperial Army occupying Lhameng, Tengyueh, Lungling and other vital bases on the Nu River Front, fought decisive battles day in and day out with an overwhelming number of Americanized Chungking troops, about 16 divisions strong. These enemy forces were drawn near to our positions and dealt devastating blows.

On the Lhameng firing line, the Japanese Garrision Forces, with a small number of units, firmly secured their bases and fought the Chungking forces numbering about six divisions for a period of more than 100 days. The odds were 60 enemy soldiers to one Japanese.

In face of the desperate and stubborn enemy onslaughts, the Japanese continued to fight and even the wounded took up arms and engaged the enemy in bloody hand-to-hand battles, thereby striking terror into the heart of the enemy.

After inflicting heavy losses on the Chungking attackers, all the officers and men of the Japanese Units stationed at Lhameng, who had fought gallantly united as one body under the able leadership of their commander, finally met glorious deaths on September 7.

Counter-attacking more than five divisions of the Chungking 20th Army Corps which had entered the Tengyueh sector, the Japanese Forces at this vital base in Burma, also engaged in furious fights against heavy odds. The anti-Axis force was about 20 times as large as ours. In the course of over 50 days since the commencement of the enemy operation, the Japanese, although outnumbered, inflicted tremendous losses and smashed all the enemy counter-offensives.

Launch 'Underground Operations'

Particularly, the fighting became intense after July 12. Due to the fury of the Japanese attacks, the enemy troops were forced to launch "underground operations." They dug out tunnels through which they approached the Japanese positions.

Crushing the enemy counter-drives for over two months, all the Japanese officers and men in Tengyueh, on September 14, finally met a glorious end.

At Lungling, the Japanese Forces who had been valiantly engaged in battles with numerically superior Chungking troops, despite being isolated, commenced an offensive on September 3 with the completion of the concentration of the main Japanese body around Lungling. It was on September 10 when the Japanese broke through the enemy's encirclement cordon.

Smashing the attacks launched by six or seven divisions of the Chungking army, the Japanese Units operating from two directions are now pressing hard on the numerically superior enemy forces in the area east of Lungling.

200th Division Routed

With the war situation turning unfavorable for his forces, Chiang threw the 200th Division, his treasured force, into the battle, but it is now being routed toward the east from Lungling after having been defeated in battle by the Japanese.

As was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday, the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces suffered a tremendous personnel loss in various war theaters around Lhameng, Tengyueh and Lungling, aggregating about 73,000 men, or about 16 divisions since the middle of May this year up to the present.

The newly-organized 39th Division was completely annihilated. Five divisions, including the 1st., 2nd, 28th, 76th and 87th, lost two-thirds of their strength.

Six divisions, including the 3rd, 81st, 88th, 103rd, 116th and 198th, lost more than half of their strength. In addition, four divisions including the newly-organized 33rd, 9th, 130th and 200th suffered considerable losses.

Fuehrer Dispatches Birthday Greetings To King of Thailand

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler conveyed his greetings in a telegram today to His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand on the occasion of His Royal Majesty's birthday.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 20

The V-1 harassing fire on London continues.

In central Holland, enemy air-borne troops in the Arnheim area were further pressed together by concentric attacks and our forces supported by fighter formations inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. More than 1,700 prisoners have been taken so far. In the Eindhoven sector, enemy tank forces advanced to the northeast and our troops also launched counter-attacks here.

Northwest of Aachen, the enemy supported by strong tank forces widened his penetration, while southwest of the town, all enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses inflicted on him at some places and our counter-attacks are gradually gaining ground. In the Nancy-Luneville area, heavy fighting continues and Nancy was lost. Bitter fighting is taking place in Luneville.

Only local operations are reported from the remaining front sectors. Continuous enemy attacks on the fortress of Calais, St. Nazaire and Boulogne were repulsed. After the termination of the fighting in the completely destroyed town and harbor of Brest, individual fighting groups in embittered fighting defended the last bases on Le Crozon Peninsula yesterday.

In Italy, the heavy defensive battle on the Adriatic coast reached its climax. Our troops in heroic fighting yesterday succeeded in preventing an enemy break-through partly in new positions. North and northeast of Florence, enemy attacks were repulsed and local dents ironed out in counter-attacks.

In southern Transylvania and in the Szekler tip, all Soviet attacks were frustrated. Our troops in the Sanok-Krosno sector likewise repelled violent Soviet attacks, sealed off local dents and destroyed 27 tanks.

At Warsaw, the enemy under the cover of fog screen attempted to cross the Vistula at several places but all enemy attempts were foiled and several fighting groups which had reached the western banks were cut off. Northeast of the town, repeated Soviet attacks collapsed before our fire. Our attacks southeast of Mitau led to the improvement of our positions after enemy counter-attacks had been warded off.

In Latvia and Esthonia, Soviet attacks supported by numerous tanks and battleplanes were repulsed or absorbed and many tanks were destroyed. In the course of the three days' fighting in a forest, our grenadiers in the Kandalaksha sector liquidated two enemy bridgeheads in powerful counter-attacks.

Yesterday noon U.S. bombers attacked several places in northern and northwestern Germany and particularly in Coblenz damage and casualties were caused. Enemy terror attacks last night were directed against Muenchen-Gladbach and Budapest and our air defense forces shot down 37 enemy machines.

Our U-boats sank four ships totaling 26,000 tons and two freighters in the Channel as well as in the Indian Ocean, while three more ships were heavily damaged by torpedo hits.

Gandhi's Talks Hopeful

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 20.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Indian Muslim League, met again last evening and conferred for an hour and a half, according to a New Delhi dispatch. There will be no meeting today. In the meeting yesterday, Gandhi appealed for close friendship between the Hindus and Muslims. Referring to his talks with Jinnah, Gandhi told the people gathered for the usual prayer meeting that though he could not divulge the nature of the discussions, they could rest assured that he and Jinnah were not talking without hope.

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Tobata, Fukuoka.

ENEMY ATTACKS FOILED IN ADRIATIC WAR SECTOR

37 British Tanks Destroyed, in Reich Counter-Attacks at San Marino, Rimini

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—In the Adriatic sector where the fighting has definitely reached its climax, all enemy break-through attempts were again prevented yesterday although the Canadians and British recklessly threw in more men and material.

Strong attacks were directed east of San Marino and south of Rimini. The British troops attacked seven times without success and finally succeeded in making a dent against which German counter-measures are being taken from new positions. During this action, 37 British tanks were destroyed and over 200 troops captured.

While the fighting in the Adriatic is raging at an unprecedentedly high pitch, fighting activity in the area north of Florence slackened considerably. New hard fighting, however, ensued in the Etruscan Apennines centering on the passroads from Florence, Prato and Pistoia to Forli, Faenza and Bologna. In this fighting, various mountain heights such as Monte Castel, Altuzzol and Monte Pratone repeatedly changed hands. Enemy troops in this sector are still hard pressed by German positions on the mountain ridges which overlook the important passroads.

Enemy pressure, meanwhile, also increased in the Ligurian Apennines north of Lucca, but does not suggest a shifting of the focal point of pressure.

DEMANDS BIGGER AIR FORCE

Arnold Says American Security Depends on Air Power

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Amplifying yesterday's demands for the creation of a gigantic American air force, General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, again today stressed before the 26th convention of the American Legion the necessity of enlarging the United States air force into the greatest in the world, according to a Chicago dispatch.

The key to security of the United States in peace or war lies in air power, he said, adding that on the basis of this guiding principle the United States must possess the world's greatest air power.

Arnold stated that preparatinos had been made in the United States during the past two years to create an offensive air force capable of engaging the enemy over the heart of Germany and Japan and in anticipation for the grand assault against Japan. He also urged the need to establish after the war airfields at all strategic points far beyond the borders of the United States.

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JAPAN'S DRIVE IN CHINA FORESTALLS U.S. PLAN

Immensity of Japanese Operations Unparalleled in Military History

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, September 20.—The military supremacy which the Japanese Forces have achieved over the extensive area from Loyang, Honan Province, down to the northern section of Kwangsi Province in the successive gigantic operations carried out since April of this year up to the present will enable the Japanese to fight the War of Greater East Asia even if it lasts 100 years.

This series of operations was particularly significant due to the following four points.

1.—These campaigns have no parallel in military history for their immensity of scale, for the extensiveness of the areas covered, and for the extraordinarily strong military might and the astonishing speed with which they were carried out.

2.—The records of these operations clearly showed the inexhaustible strength of the Japanese Army which might be put into operation at any place and at any time.

3.—Since the fall of Hengyang, it has become clear that the main opponent of the Japanese on the China front is the China-based United States air force rather than the Chungking forces and that the time for a decisive clash between the American and Japanese Forces is fast approaching.

4.—Japanese military actions were marked by moral conduct on the part of the soldiers toward the Chinese people with the result that their cooperation has been liberally offered for the reconstruction of the areas affected by the war.

These operations, on the other hand, dealt severe blows to the enemy camp. In the first place, the enemy troops in the Chungking First and Ninth War Zones have been completely destroyed with the result that the Fourth War Zone has now been exposed to direct pressure from the Japanese Forces. The launching of offensives by the Japanese in South China and the advance of a part of the Japanese Forces in Central China into the Chekiang-Kiangsu sectors seriously weakened the enemy military strength in the Third and Seventh War Zones as well as in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones which form the nucleus of Chungking's power of resistance.

In the second place, the operative system of the China-based U.S. Air Force has been damaged by vigorous Japanese thrusts. The U.S. air force has been compressed into the area north of Sian and Hanchung while, in the south, it has lost the vital air bases at Hengyang and Lingling. Moreover, the deep wedge driven by the Japanese into Hunan Province down to the northern section of Kwangsi Province has virtually neutralized the enemy air bases in the coastal areas while those in the hinterland are now exposed to the direct menace of the Japanese Air Force which has advanced its bases to the newly-occupied areas.

Another significant point relative to the latest Japanese offensive operations is that the campaign has forestalled the much-publicized plan to land American forces on the China coast. If the Americans should succeed in landing now, they will have to fight the Japanese and will not have the much-needed collaboration of the U.S. Air Force in China and the Chungking troops. Air superiority counts for little in field operations as has been proved by the fact that the vigorous activities of the American air force could not check the Japanese advance to Hengyang. It may, therefore, safely be asserted that the envisaged landing on the Chinese coast will prove a "wild dream."

PARTY LEAVES FOR TAIWAN

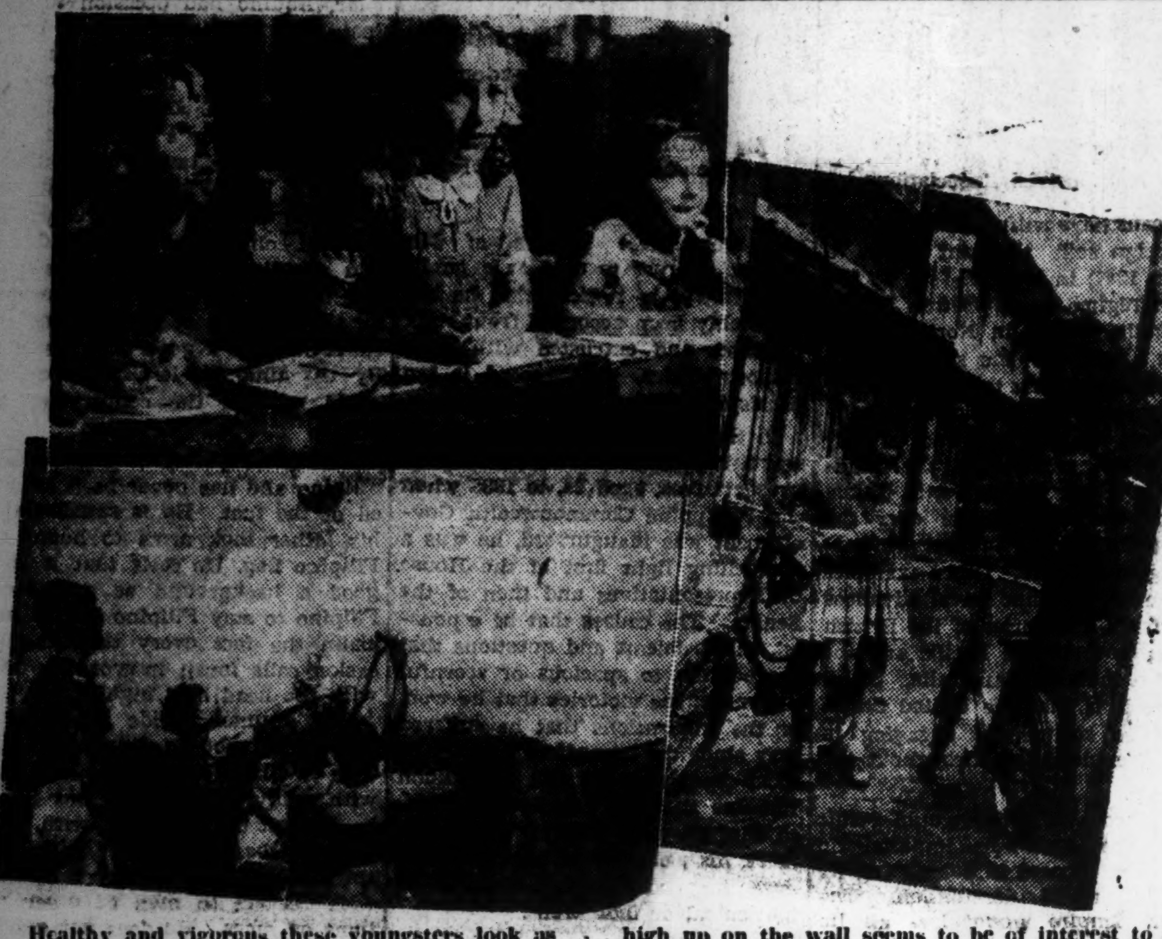
Sanvictores Heads Filipino Agricultural Survey Commission

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—Six members of the Philippine Agricultural Survey Commission to Taiwan headed by Jose Sanvictores, Food Administrator, left here yesterday for Taiwan in order to carry out an extensive study of agricultural and related phases of life there. Before their departure, Mr. Sanvictores in a brief interview said that the phenomenal progress of Taiwan in securing food self-sufficiency during the past 50 years has been indeed amazing and contrasts with the miserable plight of Philippine agriculture and farmers. He added that the Philippines, now undergoing rebirth as an independent nation, would do well to learn from the experiences of Taiwan.

The members of the party include Jose E. Velmonte, Dr. Nemensio B. Mendiola, Dr. Miguel Manresa, Alberto de Cruz and Graciano Militante.

In Cool Karuizawa They Study and Play



Healthy and vigorous these youngsters look as they carry on their life in the fresh, open air of Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture. They are students of a school operated by A. F. X. Agajan, formerly senior instructor at St. Joseph's College in Yokohama. Top left: In class, where something high up on the wall seems to be of interest to at least one small boy. Bottom left: On playground, where four small, wiry bodies strain to catch the ball. Right: On way to school, where greetings and a short conversation take place between two young ladies.

Tibetans Live Cheerful, Happy-Go-Lucky Life Despite Cold, Barren Desert-Like Country

Harsh and inhospitable is the climate of Tibet. Hardships have to be endured by every inhabitant of that faraway land, but in spite of everything the Tibetans are a cheerful and even a happy-go-lucky people, says the Times Week of Shanghai.

A great part of the country is desert where no crop can be grown, forests are conspicuous by their absense, and aside from a few willows planted in sheltered spots neither trees nor bushes can be found on the Tibetan plateau; only along the southern frontier do large trees flourish. Timber of any size sometimes has to be transported hundreds of miles from the place of growth to that of building, and that fact makes house building terribly expensive. From the willows a certain amount of fuel is obtained, but the principal source of this most necessary commodity in a country as cold as Tibet is the yak, whose dried dung is carefully collected and stored for cooking-fires. Tibetans are not a very cleanly race, but at any rate for their lack of cleanliness they have one good excuse: with scarcely enough fuel for their cooking, they have none for preparing hot water—and you cannot bathe in old water when the temperature is below zero and all lakes and rivers are frozen. Never is fuel used recklessly, and even if feeling chilled, the Tibetan does not make a fire for warmth; all he does is to put on more clothing.

Tibetans in general live what anywhere else would be considered a life of extreme discomfort, but the wealthy who can afford to erect substantial houses of wood and stone do not suffer from the rigors of the climate as do the poor. Thick carpets cover the divans in a rich man's home, and rugs are spread on the floor for both decoration and warmth. Thick cloaks woven from the fine inner fleece of their sheep, mitigate the intense cold. They, the rich, can afford a liberal meat diet, very necessary in that cold climate, and also fuel for both warming and cooking is at their disposal. The peasants, on the other hand, although they build their houses as strongly as possible and fill all interstices in the walls with clay, can neither afford thick hangings to stop the drafts nor fuel for heating, and for putting on more clothing they must at first fulfil the main condition for doing so, namely, to possess such clothing.

Few Families Rich

The small official class has gathered into its hands all the power and much of the wealth of the country. Good appointments in this career are practically restricted to a few families who, jealously guarding their prerogatives, have provided state servants for centuries, with incarnate lamas, descendants of former kings or great nobles, and the families of high state officials forming the aristocracy of Tibet. These classes possess much of the wealth and landed property and regard common people as greatly inferior to themselves.

The houses of such aristocrats are large and commodious, with sometimes as many as four stories containing numerous small rooms and cubicles. They are usually built of stone set in mud with walls three or four feet thick, and should stone not be available the walls are constructed of stamped earth bound together with twigs and straw. Brick-making is unknown, and for stamped-earth walls, a foundation of stone is laid, even if the stone has to be brought long distances. Then a plank framework of the required dimensions for the thickness of the wall is raised to a height of a couple of feet. Into this framework is emptied six inches of loose earth which, after being watered, is stamped hard by the workpeople. After it is quite hard another layer of earth is put in and the process is repeated. While the earth is still loose, twigs and straw are added. In appropriate intervals door and window apertures are left and the beams to support floors and roofs are inserted. A house so constructed will last for decades in a country where rainfalls are negligible.

Larger residences are built with a courtyard open to the sky, which serves as a convenient place for loading transport animals, for drying clothes and for dozens of other purposes. Around this yard, on the ground-floor, are the stables and harnessrooms as well as storerooms for merchandise and fodder. And then, from time to time, the Tibetan would clean and whitewash his house, but in order to reach this goal he would not apply a brush; all he would do is to pour the lime over the surface of the walls from above.

On the first floor of a wealthy man's house are the main living rooms and also the kitchen. The second and higher stories are taken up by servants' quarters, storerooms and extra apartments and are mostly rather clean. But any one visiting a Tibetan house for the first time will be well advised to look the other way when passing the cookhouse or kitchen, which usually is a small, dark apartment. Slung from the ceiling, well blackened in the soot, some dried meat will be maturing together with chunks of fat, while butter will be seen encased in hide bags with the hair on the inside. In boxes along a shelf are kept dried Chinese delicacies and bags full of Tibetan specialty called tsama, a parched barley meal. Milk may be in a wooden bucket, mostly dirty and seldom cleaned, and in a similar vessel is the water for culinary purposes. Along one side of the kitchen runs a low stove of stones and mud with sufficient fireplaces for several dishes to be prepared at once, and beside that stove generally stands a tea-churn, a long, hollowed cylinder provided with a plunger used in preparing the notorious Tibetan buttered tea.

Animals Given Quarters

However, there is a startling contrast between the houses of the wealthy citizens and officials and those of poor cultivators who live in small, badly lighted, cold hovels. The rich man has his dining rooms, his living rooms, his bed chambers, whereas the poor cultivator has a one-storey house, sometimes a two-storey one, but if ever he enjoys this pleasure, the ground floor would be occupied by the animals, having every bit as much comfort as their owners. The living rooms are very meagerly furnished with grass-stuffed cushions, a box or two containing the family treasures and possibly a loom. In a corner, in a hide bag may be a few pounds of tsamba some dried meat and perhaps a small skin of butter. The cook utensils comprise a tea-churn, a teapot and an iron saucepan.

Even simpler are the living arrangements of the nomads, whose black tents may be seen all over the plains of Tibet. These tents, made from yak-hair cloth, supported on two poles with a connecting cross-pole, are kept in position by yak-hair ropes tied to pegs in the ground or to heavy stones. Though loosely woven they are waterproof and impervious to snow and turfs, three feet high, are piled around the inside edge to break the force of the wind. The few belongings of the nomads are disposed on the top of the turf wall, a fireplace is fashioned from three stones in the middle—and ready is the house for occupation. The furniture consists of a tea-churn, a teapot, a few cooking vessels of iron or clay and some pans for boiling the milk to make cheese.

Tea is served on small bowls about the size of an ordinary teacup, placed on a stand and covered. In the houses of rich citizens the cups are made of porcelain, sometimes even of jade or silver, and those of the highest church dignitaries are made from pure gold. The poorer class uses earthenware or even metal cups but pours in them almost the same kind of buttered tea that is served in a lama's home only of a lower quality. Before tea is poured out, the teapot is given two or three rapid swirls to remix the butter with the beverage, since the former tends to rise to the surface when the pot is standing still on a brazier.

Limited are the food supplies produced in the country, an aristocratic family manages not only to be well fed but to provide many luxuries for its table. Soup from meat and vegetable and noodles, made from flour and the yolk of eggs, are no rarities, and an evening meal may be very similar to that of a wealthy Chinese, with fish, stewed meat, braised pork and soup being served one after the other. Because of the poor fuel, however, baked dishes are unknown and all food even in a well-to-do man's house is either boiled or fried.

Very different is the diet of the poor classes. Their tea is of an inferior sort and contains less butter than the rich man's one. Tsamba, raddish, cheese and some curd are their main dishes, and a little meat and a stew of vegetables may be added for the main meal that comes in the evening.

In this way the Tibetans live much as did their forefathers. Their houses, their food, their fashions in dressing and jewelry have scarcely changed and the contrast that for centuries existed between the styles of life of the upper and lower classes still exists as before.

Otani Named President

Eisei Otani has been appointed president of Otani University in Kyoto succeeding the late Shugaku Yamabe. The new president was formerly ecclesiastical director of the Otani branch of the Shinshu Sect of Buddhism.

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PEKING-HANKOW LINE RESUMING ACTIVITIES

Speedy Repair Work Effected By Japanese Since Successful Honan Operations

Domei

BASE ALONG PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY, September 20.—The Peking-Hankow Railway which has remained idle for the last seven years is now showing brisk activities, thanks to the speedy repair work effected by the Japanese since the successful Honan operations last spring. With the construction of the line connecting the area south of the Yellow River and Chengchow, the railway line running through Central China connecting Peking, Hankow and Canton, will be available for use in the near future.

At present Peking and Hsinhsiang are blessed with such prosperity as was not seen even in pre-war days. The railway between the area south of the Yellow River and Chengchow was deliberately destroyed by the Chungking forces in anticipation of the Japanese onslaught. However, with the successful operation launched in that area by the Japanese this spring, the repairing of the demolished line has been undertaken by the Japanese.

Following the crossing of the Yellow River by the Japanese Forces, the construction of a bridge over the river was undertaken in defiance of tenacious enemy bombings. Day and night Japanese engineers wielded hammer to good effect, completing a certain length of line daily. Along the newly-completed railway line, stations were built and those demolished were repaired.

Their reconstruction of the Peking-Hankow Railway will not only facilitate the Japanese military operations in China but will contribute greatly toward enhancing the prosperity of North and Central China. Furthermore, the railway will play a vital political role.

Early in July, a train departed from Chengchow amid the joyous shouts of the people. With the construction of more bridges over numerous rivers, the railway traffic will be extended farther south. It will not be long before the Peking-Hankow Railway will play an indispensable role in the rehabilitation of China, as a great artery of Greater East Asia.

Red Cross to Aid Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—Inquiries and communications regarding the welfare and whereabouts of relatives and friends residing in enemy countries may be sent by interested parties in the Philippines through the good offices of the Japan Red Cross Society, beginning today, and such correspondence will be accepted at post offices in Manila, Baguio, Legaspi, Cebu City and Davao City. Internees and war prisoners, however, are not allowed to send messages since other means of correspondence are available to them.

'Stalin' Tanks Checked

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—German anti-tank guns yesterday successfully checked the advance of the newest-type "Stalin" heavy tanks which penetrated German positions at the triangular sector between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, according to Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. military correspondent.

Finland Severs Ties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Fulfilling its part in the Soviet armistice, Finland today broke diplomatic relations with Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Social and General

There will be no reception at the Danish Legation on Tuesday, September 26, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty, King Christian X of Denmark.

Major-General Nicolas Radulesco, Rumanian Charge d'Affaires, and Madame Radulesco left for Karuizawa on Wednesday afternoon for a few days' stay. They are expected to return to Tokyo on Monday.

Funeral services for the late Paul Schurze, local German musician, who passed away of heart failure on Wednesday, will be held at the deceased's residence in Aoyama Onden during the forenoon today. Mr. Schurze, who was a graduate of the Berlin Academy of Music, came to Japan in 1913. His 30 years of teaching, first at the Tokyo Academy of Music and recently at the Musashino Music School, made for him a host of friends among the Japanese. The deceased was 56 years old.

SHONAN MUSLIMS END FAST

Prayers for Japan's Victory Are Offered at Celebration

Domei

SHONAN, September 19.—The city's 70,000 Muslims today observed their third Hari Raya Puasa (a festival marking the termination of the fasting month) since the advent of the Japanese Administration in a gay mood with a round of celebrations which will last two days. Early this morning, a Hari Raya service was held at the Sultan's Mosque attended by Chief Kathi Mohammed Said and several other leading Muslim devotees. Prayers for Japan's victory were offered during the service which was terminated with the traditional holy blessing.

Onan Bin Siraj, Malai community leader here, in a special Hari Raya message, expressed gratification that Muslims throughout East Asia are able to greet this auspicious occasion and enjoy perfect peace and tranquility despite the fact that the world is being torn asunder by war. Declaring that on this day the Malais reaffirm their determination to work hand-in-hand with with Japan to crush the Anglo-American enemies, Mr. Siraj stated that the Malais look to the future with the brightest of hopes now that the Indonesians have been assured of their independence in the future.

"The Malais today are ready to sacrifice their very lives and shed their blood so that Japan may win this war for the Asiatics," said the Malai leader.

Tanimo Made Secretary

The first woman in Japan to be appointed to the office of labor service secretary of the Welfare Ministry is Miss Setsu Tanimo, who has also been honored with the seventh grade of the High Civil Service. Her appointment is significant in view of the women labor problem being brought so conspicuously to the fore on the home front. Miss Tanimo was graduated from the Japan Women's College in 1926.

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INDIANS IN PHILIPPINES ATTACK PAKISTAN PLAN

Division of India Into Muslim And Hindu States Crafty British Plot, Says Gill

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—Bluntly attacking the Pakistan plan of dividing India into Muslim and Hindu states as a nefarious British scheme for carrying out the age-old policy of "divide and rule," Karam Singh Gill, Chairman of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, asserted: "The Indians in the Philippines are absolutely against this unholy plot and once more reiterate their pledge to fight for the liberation of their Motherland until the bitter end." He said that no liberty-loving Indian would set his seal of approval on a proposal to divide his country, for India is one and undivided and will remain so notwithstanding the wishes of Mohammed Ali Jinnah or Mahatma Gandhi who are apparently falling victim to British duplicity.

Describing the proposed division of India by Jinnah and Gandhi as being "not only unmanly and ungodly but highly unpatriotic, bordering on treason," Gill pointed out that the Pakistan scheme can never bring the Indians closer to the realization of their long-cherished aspiration to be free and independent. He added: "Britain is crafty and will not let India loose as long as she can help it. Britain is again pulling the strings behind the curtain with Jinnah playing the role of puppet."

Reiterating the firm resolve to fight the war until victory, Gill asserted: "We join with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provincial Government of Azad Hind, in his determination to carry on the struggle for Indian freedom. At the same time we appeal to our countrymen in India to hold on and throw their entire weight against the proposals to divide India. Let our watchword be—'India for the Indians, united, imperishable!'"

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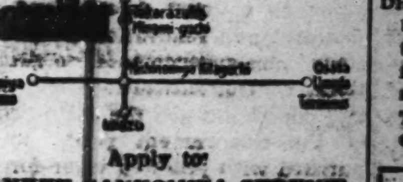

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1944

The British Trade Program

The Financial Times, in its editorial on August 24, bluntly warned that Britain will "strain every nerve to recapture and expand its foreign trade." Pointing out that Britain must import not only her raw materials but also her food which, in turn, requires that she must have a large export trade, this British journal declared that "Britain shall go ahead, wherever possible, with plans for the speedy resumption of exports" even at the expense of friction with the United States.

This grim British answer to the recent action of the United States to "ease" her export position with the Latin American countries brings out into stark relief the nature of the coming economic rivalry between these two supposed allies. Particularly with regard to Latin America to which Britain in 1938 sold over £35,000,000 of goods does there seem to loom a definite possibility of a fierce Anglo-American trade competition. The intensity of this rivalry is already foreshadowed by the action of the British Government in freezing the Latin American sterling balances and in the dogged refusal of the British to apply economic pressure on Argentina despite the recent United States action imposing an embargo on Argentine gold withdrawals.

Britain's demand for a share in the overseas markets, however, does not arise solely from the change wrought in her economic position by the war, although the fact that Britain is no longer a creditor but a debtor nation must compel her to increase her exports. The more dominating reason, as revealed by the British White Paper on Unemployment, is Britain's desire to raise the standard of living of her people by ensuring them full production, full employment and full pay. The spirit of her export trade program, like that of the United States, is essentially an imperialistic one—that of ensuring the economic advancement of Britain at the cost of other nations which have not yet attained the stage of full industrial development.

The intention of the Anglo-American countries to carry over their imperialistic economic rivalry into the post-war world shows how hypocritical is their avowed solicitude for the welfare of humanity. The Anglo-American proposal to set up the International Monetary Fund which they hail as laying the cornerstone for the development of greater international commerce is one example of such a hypocrisy for, in the face of their selfish intention to pre-empt the trade markets of the world, there obviously can be no free world trade. True economic prosperity, it must be emphasized, can not come from open, cut-throat trade competition and the return to economic exclusivism but from the application of the magnanimous economic policy pursued by Japan in the construction of a New Order—unimpeded and equal access to all of the world's food, raw materials and markets.

Not Even the Dead

Rerouted from Lisbon is a dispatch from New York that is not a "world-shaker" by any means in newspaper parlance but which is nevertheless significant in that it reveals once again the hollowness of America's self-espoused principle of equal treatment of all races. The dispatch—not relating this time to the Negro question—said that a Chinese resident of Chicago, who died recently, has been denied burial beside his first wife in a Chicago cemetery because officials of the cemetery said that it buries white people only. Apparently not even the dead are accorded equality of treatment in America.

What is this but the strongest proof that **the United States Government's denunciation of racial discrimination**, which it has had **the brazenness** to charge exists in **other countries**, is not supported by its own people. Certainly there could have been no harm done by permitting the burial of this Chinese resident in the Chicago cemetery, and particularly so when his first wife already had been buried there twenty-four years ago. That his relatives and friends desired to bury him beside his first wife was natural, but the white officials of the cemetery would have naught of it. Is that "American" in the sense Americans would have the term "American" accepted by the world—the boastful and hypocritical description by them that it stands for fair play and justice?

The action taken by the cemetery officials in question is all the more significant because the report described the deceased as a member of Chungking's Peoples Political Council. Obviously then he was in the category of an official of Chungking, an "ally" of the United States in the war against Japan. Should he not then have commanded more consideration by the American people? The only answer to this is that to the Americans in general, the Chinese are only important when they serve as "human bullets", as sacrifices for America, and that at other times the Chinese are just another "inferior" race.

Well may one understand the sharp but impotent protest lodged by the Chinese in Chicago over this incident. It is but another reminder to them that such American acts as the repeal by Congress last year of the Chinese Exclusion Law are merely carried out with the view to continue exploiting Chungking for the propulsion of America's imperialistic designs in East Asia.

The incident in question is not a "world-shaker" but it serves to bring into sharp contrast the lofty ideals offered by the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, one of which is the absolute abolition of all racial discrimination.

A Year Ago Today

September 22, 1943

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his speech entitled "To Officials and the People" which was broadcast on a nationwide hookup said, The placing of the administrative machinery on a decisive war basis, thorough undertaking of national mobilization, all-out strengthening of national defense and adjustment and renovation of the various non-governmental organizations, control institutions and control companies are the main points of the Government policy to be pursued with renewed vigor for the purpose of attaining the object of the war.

* * *

Air units of the Japanese Army in China again raided Nanyung, advance base in Kwangtung Province of the American Air Force in China, demolishing the military facilities in the western section of the city.

* * *

Various criticisms have come to be voiced, even in Britain as unfounded optimistic sentiments over the future outcome of the war have popped up and are fast spreading in the anti-Axis camp as the result of the recent war situation in the Mediterranean.

* * *

The appointment of General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, as Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces, was announced in an AP dispatch from Washington.

* * *

Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Bureau, arrived at London by air from Washington today.

* * *

Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, yesterday, voiced his frank views on the European war situation to the American people by declaring that the Anglo-American campaign in Italy has been a failure. On the other hand, he predicted that there would be no British-American expedition against the Germans in the Balkans because of Soviet opposition.

* * *

A German coast guard fleet encountered British speed boats off Le Havre, North France, early this morning and after fierce fighting gained considerable results, according to German military authorities.

Fruits of Wisdom

He that does good to another, does good also to himself, not only in the consequences, but in the very act; for the consciousness of well doing is, in itself, ample reward.—Seneca,

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SITUATION

Future Rife With Dangers as New Conditions Arise

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

According to the financial reports of the five leading banks in London covering the first-half period of 1944, the sum total of their deposit accounts at the end of that period amounted to £3,540,300,000 as against £3,144,700,000 and £3,474,400,000 for the same and second-half periods of last year respectively. While these figures reveal increased deposits in each financial period, they also indicate that the sum of their differences has already become dull.

Loans outstanding at the end of the period totalled £681,400,000. Comparing this with £632,520,000 outstanding at the end of last year, the resultant increase is fairly considerable. Discounted bills are a very conspicuous item in the report, totalling £185,000,000 at the end of the period, an increase of £74,000,000 during the first-half period of the year. The Short Term Guarantee and Maintenance Deposit Account of the Ministry of Finance stands, however, at £1,104,000,000, a fall of £55,500,000.

An accurate knowledge of the percentage of loans and investments against deposits is unobtainable from the aforementioned figures alone, but a London cable explains that this has dropped from 52.1 per cent to 46.3 per cent during the past one year. While ample funds, at a first glance, might appear to be on hand, it needs no detailed explanation to support the fact that free and surplus assets scarcely stay idle but are employed continually as call loans, and there is an increasing insufficiency of short term capital.

Although we are aware of the fact that the capital funds of Japan's big banks are employed in a different manner from that of the five large London banks, attention here should be drawn to the direction or flow of the pound held by foreign countries.

India, which is credited with the possession of £700,000,000 in sterling funds, is not the only country holding pound credits. These liquid assets seeking channels of high interest have recently begun to move gradually, and the purchase of English bonds and securities by India and countries in western Asia may be given as a prominent example of this fact.

According to a recent issue of the Investor's Chronicle, a number of London brokers have indicated that fairly large orders had been arriving recently from western Asia and India for ordinary shares of a leading industrial companies in England. Exact figures, however, showing the extent of such actual transactions are not given.

Investments in Bonds

While these figures for orders are liable to have been easily exaggerated, it is, at the same time, possible to imagine that the various governments, which are in fact in a state of perplexing inflation, might have, in line with a policy aimed toward the absorption of excess purchasing power, encouraged, as a result, investments in English securities and bonds. England, no doubt, probably expects to cooperate in the suppression of inflation in these countries. As the capital to meet the purchases of her bonds and debentures is obtained from the colossal sterling funds held by these various countries, England's position in international finance receives almost no change whatsoever. This class of capital retains, moreover, the same nature as that which has been described as "hot money" before the war, and consequently suffers the great risks of being immediately sold in the London market once their popularity changes and wanes.

Such transactions, too, plainly signify other disadvantages. As pointed out previously, purchases of stocks and shares by India and countries in western Asia must automatically be made out of sterling funds in their possession. The fluctuations of market quotations, consequently imply a corresponding loss to England and the disbursement of exorbitant interest on capital.

Furthermore, another disadvantage that might accrue to England are the difficulties that she may have to contend with in any future discussions as regards the disposition of the sterling funds, should they fall into the possession of peoples of different countries through bond and debenture purchases. Thus, the Investor's Chronicle comments: "The maintenance and stabilization of equitable prices and quotations are essentially necessary if exorbitant brokerage earnings are to be guarded against."

Another fact worthy of notice, however, is the interest of the London Share Market on European bonds and debentures. The chief of the Economics Department of Reuters News Agency, Mr. Campbell, writing on this subject says, "Quotations for French railway debentures issued in sterling have soared considerably since the invasion of northern France. France far outstrips England in the capability to secure foreign currency. It is thought unlikely, therefore, that the French Government will reject interest payment on foreign debentures in respect to her national railways when success crowns the invasion. Six per cent interest-carrying French northern railway debentures, recently recorded a jump of four points to sell at £77. At the time of the French surrender in 1940, the price of those debentures tumbled from £104 to as low as £10."

It is probable that the English, who are always shrewd in matters which concern their own interests and count their chicken before they are hatched, might influence the bonds and debentures in other European countries. Thus, as indicated above, the money market in England during the war is treading a zig zag course under no management and control.

Political Blocs of the Future

Anglo-Americans Advocate Reversion to Old System While Axis Promise New Order Based on Justice

By YOSHIMATSU ENCHI
Managing Director of Central Council of Industrial Associations

With the decline of ecclesiastical power, the authority of the States was greatly elevated, especially after the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century with the remarkable growth of national economies. However, with the increasing development of capitalistic economy, the political power of the States came to be swayed by the international character of that economy. Thus, with World War I as the turning point, socialism and communism seemed for a time to attain ascendency over the power of the States.

The economic restoration of the countries after the last World War failed to achieve its aims because of the effects of the strife and the sacrifices which it had exacted, leading to a general economic depression. This in turn led to the rise of intense nationalism, with a wider territory economic order being developed among the States.

As modern warfare requires vast amount of materials, all belligerents must have a self-sufficient supply of their total resources. Learning this lesson from the first World War, all the Powers abandoned their liberal economic systems and began to endeavor to secure resources and productive capacities necessary for the attainment of self-sufficiency. As such self-sufficiency could not be realized within the former national boundaries, the nations of the world expanded their economic activities to the adjacent areas. Thus the bloc economy came into existence, and within the past ten years, the world's economic areas came to be divided into several spheres.

The five outstanding blocs which have come to be mentioned are as follows: The British Empire, the American continental bloc with the United States in the lead, the Soviet bloc, the European-African bloc with Germany and Italy as center, and the Greater East Asiatic bloc. The difficulties attending the formation of these blocs form the crux of the problems in the realization of the New World Order.

However, there occurred a series of international events, the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair, the second World War and the War of Greater East Asia, which gradually replaced the former conception of the five blocs. The world powers have divided into two camps, the Axis and the anti-Axis.

The post-war world order will be either of the two, that advocated by the Axis or that of the anti-Axis. The former will be the new order of the Common Prosperity Regions, while the latter will be the old system of world domination by the United States. The differences of the nature of the State and the economic bloc between the two camps will be revealed by a study of their war aims.

The Atlantic Charter

The most important document issued by the anti-Axis is undoubtedly the Atlantic Charter, a joint statement by Britain and the United States announced to the world on August 14, 1941. In essence it only attempts to maintain the status quo in world affairs, and contains many paradoxes. Its fourth clause, for instance, declares that they will "endeavor to further the enjoyment by all States, great on small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world." It is intended as a bait for smaller nations, but it must be noted that there is no concrete guarantee offered for this equality. Other provisions only reveal their anxiety to maintain the Versailles structure.

The four freedoms of President Roosevelt, freedom from want, fear, and freedom of expression and worship totally disregard the freedom of those nations which are being terrorized by the United States, and those which have less economic resources than her. The United States, which professes to embrace these ideals is indeed the greatest enemy of the freedom of mankind. Though verbally upholding the integrity of others' territories, the Americans have wilfully transgressed on foreign soil: she sent troops to Iran in 1941; in 1942 she set up the Darlan regime in opposition to the De Gaulle faction in North Africa; in the same year she sent a party of economic experts to India in order to prepare for an American encroachment into the country; and on July 4, 1942 she established the headquarters of her air forces in China, thereby securing control over the Chungking regime in matters pertaining to warfare. Other examples are the military and naval advances into all the territories of the British Empire both in the Pacific and the Atlantic, including Australia. Small wonder it is that the United States should be accused of engaging in colonial exploitation throughout the world.

What sort of order would result should the American imperialistic aggression succeed in completing its work of world domination. The British Empire would lose all its possessions and colonies to the Americans, and Britain would become a vassal State of America. Politically, the Pan-Americanism advocated all these years would be applied on a world-wide basis. After having her entire fortune usurped, Britain would inevitably become a part of the United States, as would all other nations of the world. The economic bloc would be one vast world-wide entity, with all wider territory areas being subordinated to the American scheme. World peace would be American peace, conducive neither to the happiness of mankind nor the advancement of world culture.

On the other hand, the New Order in Greater East Asia, under the Axis scheme, will be a manifestation of the spirit of universal brotherhood, which has been the guiding principle of the Japanese Empire since the day of its foundation, with its object of common existence and prosperity of all mankind. This spirit has been contained in numerous statements issued by the Japanese Government since the Manchurian Incident, and has been consistently upheld in all treaties and declarations since the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol of September 15, 1932.

Joint Statement

The Japan-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration signed on November 30, 1940 is a model of similar documents, and contains the following provisions: 1, the signatories will respect mutually their sovereignty and territories; 2, the three nations will bring about general cooperation on a reciprocal basis among them, especially a good neighborly friendship, common defence against communistic activities and economic cooperation, and for that purpose will take all the necessary measures in every direction; 3, the three nations will promptly conclude agreements in accordance with this declaration. The Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty manifests this spirit most concretely.

The Joint Declaration of the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations adopted on November 5, 1943 is an expansion of this spirit to all Greater East Asia, and in it, the spirit embodied is highly elevated. The five principles of the Joint Declaration are: 1, the countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice; 2, the countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity; 3, the countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia; 4, the countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region; 5, the countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind. It will be observed that these lofty principles are far more elevated than those of the Atlantic Charter.

The principles of the New Order are to be applied not only to Greater East Asia but to other Axis nations as well as to the world. It is stated in the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, signed on September 27, 1940, that: 1, the three nations consider it as the condition precedent to any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place; 2, their prime purpose is to establish and maintain a new order of things in Greater East Asia and Europe calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned; 3, the three nations shall cooperate with one another in their efforts to realize the above aim; 4, the three nations shall extend cooperation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavors along lines similar to their own. All these provisions correspond with the preamble to the Joint Declaration of the East Asiatic Nations, "It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance."

Thus the New Order in Greater East Asia and that of the Axis nations is aimed at ushering in permanent world peace of common existence and prosperity, in which all nations and states will enjoy their traditions and cultures, and develop their politics, economy and societies in their respective positions. In this respect it is fundamentally different from the aims of the Anglo-Americans who desire to make other nations their protectorate or colonies in the attainment of their inordinate ambitions. Bloc economy among the Axis nations will not be based upon world domination as in the case of Pan-Americanism, but will be intended to promote economic prosperity through mutual collaboration. Concrete instances of this may already be seen in Japan's policies towards other members of the Greater East Asia area.

The New World Order will certainly be realized as the result of such lofty endeavors, and should the dream of mankind for establishment of permanent world peace be actualized, it will be through the New Order which shall be brought about by our great ideal of universal brotherhood, which our nation has upheld since the foundation of our Empire.

BENIGNO S. AQUINO: FRONTLINE MAN

Political Career Devoted to Cause of P.I.'s Independence

By FEDERICO MANGAHAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part II

In the three periods of Mr. Aquino's career to date as a public man, it will be noticed that he has invariably been accorded front rank positions and entrusted with basic responsibilities. The record is too consistent to suggest accident.

In the period from 1919 when he was first elected to the House of Representatives, aged 24, to 1935 when the Philippine Commonwealth Government was inaugurated, he was a compelling light first of the House of Representatives and then of the Senate. The causes that he espoused, the problems and questions that moved him to spacious or scornful utterance, the victories that he won, or the frustrations that he suffered may elude the immediate memory of most people. But the impression remains that his has been a name to conjure with. People paused to mark his words or to take emphatic exception; nobody was disposed to be neutral or indifferent.

It may be that he knew how to play to the gallery, but he could not keep on succeeding indefinitely in sheer good luck without being found out. It may be that in the nation's council chamber where the Roxases and the Rectors and the Brioneses, the Laurels, the Sumulongs or the Osiases do not grow on every fence or tree, the rank and file of the people's elected representatives are of such uniform dullness and mediocrity that any man of passing intelligence finds it so easy to shed luster of a sort and find accentuation in the surrounding dark that is democracy. This is not Mr. Aquino's fault. Nor should the blame be laid at the door of the people. It is history that Mr. Aquino has been accorded attention limited to men of generous moral and intellectual dimensions.

In the days of the Commonwealth, Mr. Aquino was not always seated among the mighty. But his presence did not lose any of its wonted assurance. His locutions remained orderly, prompt, and trenchant. People did not miss any of his accustomed distinction. As chairman of the Commission on Appointments, his scrutiny was life or death to the hopes of the ambitious bureaucrat.

When he was subsequently appointed to the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the position promptly acquired a definite creative meaning—in the impulse given to economic planning and execution and the resolution of ancient tangles affecting the dubious exploitation of the country's resources.

Becomes Ranking Leader

Under the new order following the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration, the extemporaneous mind that was quick to face the exigencies of parliamentary debate or popular exposition or peacetime political crisis, lost no time in sizing up the situation and providing the decision. Result: the ranking portfolio in the Philippine Executive Commission as head of the Department of the Interior in the face of hostile contingencies and even threats of death; and later, the direction of the country's only non-political political movement to raise a New Philippines.

Mr. Aquino had occasion to visit Spain after attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Paris. In the neighborhood of Madrid where he took his lodgings, he was taken for a Chinaman.. To correct that, he taught the children to shout Viva Filipinas every time he came around, and freely distributed coins to make them efficient and effective. Viva Filipinas rang emphatically in the neighborhood for the duration of his stay and the children made a good business of it. By the time he left, no Spaniard could mistake the country of his origin.

It is clear that Mr. Aquino is a Filipino and has never been ashamed of the fact. He is satisfied that his father took arms to honor the Filipino flag. He feels that it is as good a background as any for a Filipino to stay Filipino and to proclaim the fact every time the occasion calls for it in word or deed, with the head held high.

Mr. Aquino's pride in being a Filipino is not to be disposed of with a bald statement. Or even with many statements. But it can be suggested. To begin with, it is not to be associated with any spirit of condescension or apology with respect to men of other nations or races. He does not quarrel with the Chinese who is proud of being Chinese, or with the European who is proud of being European. The fact of nationality or race is a matter of destiny and he does not propose to interfere with it.

"If we sincerely believe that God whom we adore is infinitely wise, all-powerful and good," he said when Prime Minister Tojo had told the Diet on January 23, 1942, about enabling the Filipinos to earn the honor of independence, "let us adjust ourselves to His designs and decisions, let us not persist in changing the course of natural laws."

Some Filipinos whose moral and spiritual orientation is rooted in a slave culture and experience of 400 years would alter the course of natural laws and would undoubtedly feel more at home somewhere near the Azores. Mr. Aquino's suggestion would be a dignified acceptance of the inalienable facts of blood and geography on which to develop a personality, individual, national, and racial, ennobled by self-respect and disciplined for victory.

Advocates 'P.I. First'

"I wish to reiterate once more," he told 50,000 people at the Luneta on May 18, 1942, "that personally my theme for all time is and has always been 'The Philippines first and above all.'"

How could it be otherwise? He carries his father's blood, and his father's fathers—Filipinos all. They were born in the Philippines, grew up under its sky and saw it was good, more than good, for them to die under.

"I have worked for the cause of Philippine independence all my life," he said on another occasion in 1942, "and to me our country's attainment of that cherished goal, regardless from whom the honor of freedom comes, is paramount and supreme." That was said at a time when many Filipinos missed the creature comforts and consolations of an ear of delusive prosperity, so much so as to be willing to sacrifice the ideal of the Philippine Revolution for "a handful of rice." Such was the extent of deterioration of the Filipino character induced by a false sense of values dominating Filipino life and thought previous to the outbreak of the war in Asia.

What might be pure cant among Filipino leaders during the American era with respect to independence suddenly has become a test of character with a vengeance under the new order, to judge from the caution which has come to grip many Filipinos on the subject. What lack of faith and spirit there is to be noted in the independence placed today within the Filipino's reach is a melancholy hangover of that period that mistook "a little rag with which to wrap the chains so that they will clank less and will not bruise the skin . . a little home with some conveniences; a wife and a handful of rice" as the very fulfillment of the hero's and the martyr's dream of freedom and self-respect.

"A permanent Commonwealth, for instance, in exchange for independence," Mr. Aquino said with withering scorn in 1940 to bring Rizal up to date, "is it not perhaps 'a little piece of rag' so that the chain will rattle less and does not gangrene the skin? Economic advantages with which they would hallucinate the people—are they not, perhaps, 'the little home, the wife and a handful of rice,' with which poor, unhappy Basilio appeared to be content?"

The ruthless consistency of Mr. Aquino on national self-respect and freedom at whatever cost calls to mind an occasion four years ago, two weeks after Germany had entered Poland to tell the world the Second Armageddon had started. On September 1[illegible], 1939, appearing before Manila Rotarians at their usual weekly luncheon, he gave his well-fed audience of business men, Americans and Filipinos alike, the goose-flesh when he affirmed the nationalist ideal with his accustomed vigor.

Vassalage will not stand the test, he said. The people, standing at the crossroads of a new life, must make a thorough revision of their artificial and borrowed way of living, which engenders naught but indolence, begets wastrels and develops weaklings who shudder at the mere thought of facing a stiff struggle for existence.

A nation subjected to permanent vassalage, he continued, can never develop its own personality, for where a people depend upon the generosity and goodwill of other powerful peoples, that people can never hope to enjoy a personality of their own. "If through misfortune they should fail, at least they would have written their glorious existence in history in letters of gold. There remains for us no other road to follow than the road to honor, which leads to absolute and complete independence of our country."

In the first days of January, 1942, he was the first to remind and horrify his fellow leaders in Manila, while the Japanese command was waiting, that they should ask independence from Japan. How naive and unrealistic it sounded to them, knowing the Japanese had established themselves in Manila on their own account and remembering what the Filipinos had been instructed about Japan for forty years. But the Japanese Prime Minister, at his distance, understood and his first declaration to the Diet on January 23, 1942, is now memorable history to Filipinos.

In prosperity or in trouble, Mr. Aquino's is a one-track mind regarding national self-respect and independence. That is only in fairness, it seems to him, to his father, whom he invariably consults; to Rizal whom he still reads and whom he, like 18,000,000 others, has been taught to cherish; to men like Rafael Palma who made Don Quixote a figure not of satire but of sympathetic respect.

A good many people have been no less uncompromising about independence, but Mr. Aquino cuts a figure, as individual and as impressive as Mr. Laurel is a figure, or Mr. Roxas. It seems there are other things.

"These are days of character. . . ." Mr. Laurel, with Mr. Aquino seated back of him, told the delegates to the Special National Assembly on September 7, when he asked them to ratify the Constitution.

(To Be Concluded)

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA THROUGH MOVIES

Films Used as Means to Create Ill-Feeling Against Axis

By HIDEO TSUMURA

Although many anti-Japanese films were produced since 1942 to cajole Chungking into closer cooperation with the United States, the majority of American films have been directed against Germany. Even before the United States entered into the war a large number of these films were already being produced.

To intensify anti-German feeling in the United States American film producers expanded their production of spy films. Aside from these, movies of guerilla warfare in territories under German occupation others were also produced to create a feeling of suspicion against the Germans in neutral countries. The scenes of most of these films were principally laid in France and Norway. The next step of the Hollywood producers will probably be to propagandize the success of the anti-Axis administration in parts of France and Italy which are under the occupation of the anti-Axis forces.

Since war and espionage films are greatly enjoyed by the American people such films can easily be made the vehicles of sinister and pernicious propaganda. Even though they may be greatly exaggerated, even beyond the realm of probabilities, it is, nonetheless, a very effective method in influencing the minds of the less educated masses.

American film producers are relying heavily on selected news films to sway the public mind. Besides news, spy and war films a large number of films about international intrigues are also being produced, all with the same intent of influencing the way of thinking of the American people and their allies. Even the lighter films as those on love, music and comedies may have a bit of propaganda.

Since film production in the United States is not under the severe supervision of the government officials, American producers are, on the one hand, trying to expand their markets in the neutral countries, while on the other they are endeavoring to produce films that create pro-Americanism.

Many German and French movie stars and directors, who sought refuge in Hollywood before America's entry into the war, are being employed in these propaganda films.

It is seen from the various facts stated above that American films are directed toward the creation of ill-feeling against the anti-Axis, we must, therefore, be on guard against such films.